A NEW BRACHYELYTROUS TROGOSITID BEETLE FROM COLORADO.

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Nearly twenty years ago, in July, 1897, I spent a few days in the San Juan range of the Rockies, near Ouray, Colo. A considerable number of wood-frequenting species of Coleoptera were taken at that time, most of which were duly indentified and listed in my published catalogue of the beetles of the state, but a single specimen of remarkable aspect foiled all attempts to locate in North American genera. In brachypterous structure, it reminded one of the Staphylinidæ or of certain Nitidulidæ like Conotelus but did not go well into either of these families. Eventually the insect was put aside with a lot of other more or less obscure forms and entirely forgotten, but on looking through some boxes a year ago I came across it again and, after giving it a careful study, decided that the best place for it was in the Trogositidæ (or Temnochilidæ as the family is often called) although no brachyelytrous genera of this group were known from the United States. A little later, while looking over the plates of the volume of the Biologia Centrali-Americana containing the Trogositidæ (Insecta. Coleoptera, Vol. II, Part 1), I recognized my capture as belonging to Cylidrella and very close to *C. mollis* Sharp (t. c., p. 389, Tab. XII, fig. 23).

Both Sharp and Léveillé place Cylidrella in the immediate neighborhood of Nemosoma, to which genus it bears considerable resemblance except in the shortening of the elytra. It might, perhaps, be taken at first sight for a Clerid of the Hydnocera type, but does not look just right in that company. Up to this time, the genus has been monotypic and specimens seem to be very rare. The specimen described by Dr. Sharp, and upon which the genus was based, was an unique brought from Cerro Zunil, Guatemala, by Mr. G. C. Champion who writes me, in answer to a query, that he does not know of its occurrence outside of that country. Certainly not many specimens can have been taken in the United States, or they would have attracted the attention of some of our systematists and have been described long before this. The distribution is of very particular interest as showing another example

of the extension of genera along this great mountain system and we may now expect that Cylidrella will turn up, at considerable altitudes, in forests at intermediate points between Colorado and Guatemala. The Colorado specimen seems to require a new name and I take great pleasure in dedicating it to Mr. G. C. Champion of London, Eng., in recognition of his masterly work, first as a collector and later as a monographer of the Central American beetle fauna. A drawing does not appear to be necessary, since our species so closely resembles the one already known.

Cylidrella championi sp. nov.

Form narrow, elongate, subcylindrical, sides almost parallel. Color castaneous, head nearly black, elytra lighter with a yellowish, ill defined, transversely elliptical common spot, slightly antemedian in position, not reaching the lateral margins and occupying between one fourth and one third of the length, the legs (including the front and middle coxæ but not those of the hind pair), yellowish, posterior femora somewhat infuscate, antennæ yellowish throughout. Head very long, narrowed behind the eyes, the front produced into two large, triangular, toothlike processes which cover the mandibular bases, forehead strongly grooved from the angle of the frontal emargination nearly to the middle of the vertex, where the canal becomes evanescent but reappears shortly as a fine line which again becomes deeper and wider to the base though not attaining the depth or width of the anterior section; surface minutely alutaceous, punctuation fine, arranged in pretty well defined longitudinal rows which are more distinct anteriorly and become confused and coarser at base, the genæ and underside smoother and very sparsely punctured, the latter region polished, shining. Mandibles large, punctured. Palpi yellowish. Eyes round, scarcely prominent. Antennæ with large first joint, second much smaller, funicle apparently of six small joints which are not very well defined and probably permit of little motion, club three-jointed, flattened, the terminal articulation subcircular, the others transverse. Prothorax a little narrower than the head and apparently of about the same length, very gently narrowing posteriorly to the base, side margins finely beaded, especially behind the middle, surface sparsely, finely and irregularly punctured. Elytra at humeri a little broader than the prothorax, gently widening to

behind the middle, apices separately rounding, surface minutely alutaceous, finely punctate in rather obscure rows which fade at tip so that the apical area becomes almost smooth and shining. Abdomen above with four full dorsal segments, as well as the basal lateral portion of another, exposed behind the elytral tips, this uncovered surface being strongly shining and sparsely punctate. The segmental edges have a peculiar laminate appearance, as if folded over. The terminal segment is nearly semicircular in outline and strongly hairy. Underside very shining, sparsely and finely punctured, the prosternal and abdominal apices tinged with yellow. Legs rather slender, the femora and tibiæ flattened, front tibiæ wider, denticulate and strongly hairy, all the tarsi slender, hairy and with large simple claws. Length, if straightened out, nearly 5.00 mm.

Compared with the description of the Guatemalan specimen, this insect is considerably larger, attaining a length of about 5.00 mm., against 3.25 of the southern form. The coloration is also different and there are some diversities in sculpture and structure, which, however, may perhaps be due to unlike interpretation. I think that the funiculus has six joints in *C. championi*, though Dr. Sharp, while admitting difficulty in counting, allows only five in *C. mollis*. He makes no mention of a groove on the posterior half of the head nor of a marginal prothoracic bead.

NOTES ON THE EGG-PARASITES OF THE APPLE TREE TENT-CATERPILLAR (*MALACOSOMA AMERICANUM*)[1]

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The object of the following observations during the spring and summer of 1915 was to make a detailed study of the life-histories of some of the egg-parasites of the apple-tree tent-caterpillar. For reasons which will presently be stated this purpose was not fulfilled; but as some new species were bred from the eggs, a supposedly erroneous record of Ashmead's verified, and some other

[1] Contributions from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, No. 117.